CHEERS AND SONGS ALL NIGHT.

After nightfall the marching multitudes

# REAL IRISH WELCOME.

No Blemish on This Loyal Greeting to the Queen.

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vast Crowds Cheer Her All the Way From Kingstown Quay to Dublin.

April Showers Mar the Start of the Long Drive, but the Sun Comes Out and "Queen's Weather" Prevails When the City Is Reached -The Queen, in Response to the Official Welcome, Praises Her Irish Soldiers and Prays for Prosperity and Happiness for Ireland-She Bears the Long Strain Well, Though She Looks Very Old-Hearty Greeting of the Trinity Students Especially Pleases Her -Crowded Dublin Stays Up All Night, Singing "God Save the Queen" and "Rule Britannia" - No Real Disorder and No Accidents During the Day.

#### Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

DUBLIN, April 4 .- The Queen has come to Ireland and the Irish people, apparently in one united voice, have hailed her as their sovereign. We shall be told tomorrow that the seeming unanimity is due to the absence or silence of the disaffected classes-but it is impossible to believe that the vast multitude now assembled in Dublin is not representative of Ireland at large, and it would be a simple untruth to say that any throats were significantly silent to-day.

When the carriage containing the aged woman who has presided for two generations over the destinies of three kingdoms swept by to-day some may have cheered who intended to keep silent. Disappointment, even resentment, undoubtedly exists among certain of the Irish people over the slight put upon them by her Majesty's pointed neglect of their interests, which her absence for nearly forty years is inter-

Few even among the Irish loyalists are deceived in regard to the motives of the present visit. The denials of its political bearing have been too strenuous. Moreover, it is well understood that the neces- Majesty a bouquet with childish friendli- the route. sity for the closest bonds of union between | ness, which evidently pleased the Sovereign. | A GREETING FROM THE CHILDREN OF THE all sections of the United Kingdom for re- | for she smiled affectionately and said some pelling foreign perils was never so great as

### A REAL IRISH WELCOME.

But to-day all this was forgotton. Irish hearts are warm and forgiving. They preferred to accept the visit as a fitting tribute to the heroism and sacrifices which the Irish soldiers, perhaps more than all others, have been making in behalf of the Queen and the Empire in South Africa.

They forgot even this in the presence of Victoria herself. They saw only the pathetic figure of an aged woman bowed with the weight of years and responsibilities. They saw a face benignant and sad even when smiling and in whose lines the austerity of power has left no trace.

Resentment against that small, almost forlorn figure in black, and resentment from an Irishman? It is inconceivable, and so they cheered, every man, woman and child of them, from Kingstown Quay

QUEEN'S PLEASURE MANIFEST. What can compare after all with an Irish welcome? More spontaneous than the German, more enthusiastic than the English, more sincere than the French, it becomes a greeting that tugs at the heartstrings and almost intoxicates with its fervor. Its object to-day found it irresistible and her pleasure was manifest. Long before she reached the Lodge she had caught the spirit of the occasion and she responded to the ovation with greater animation than she has shown in many years in acknowledgment of public greetings.

It is believed that no serious reaction will follow the excitement. The Queen has aged very rapidly during the past three or undertaken with many misgivings. In- poured upon her. deed, it was only in response to what was represented as an urgent public duty that her medical advisors were willing to con-

It was partly for this reason and partly because it was desired to test Irish public sentiment that no programme was announced beyond to-day. There is no longer doubt in any one's mind on the latter point. The Queen will be treated with as great respect and loyalty in Ireland as in England

### POLITICAL EFFECTS OF THE VISIT.

As for the political effects of the visit, that is another matter and it is too soon to judge intelligently. There will probably be strong language from the irreconcilables, with the view to minimizing as far as possible the tendency to pacification which | upon rolled back the barriers and the prothe event is likely to exert. Much depends on the attitude of the ultra-loyalists. Any Part will quickly undo all the Queen and to the Queen's approach, besides drench- and blazed by night-in token, shall it be

her advisers have endeavored to accom-

"Caed mille failte" is the Irish inscription figuring largely in to-day's decorations, and in the Lord Mayor's welcome it was rendered in English as "a hundred thousand welcomes." These and more the Queen received to-day. In return she has given a tacit assurance to Ireland of a kindlier interest and more tolerant sympathy by the other members of the great family of the Empire.

#### APRIL SHOWERS MAR THE START.

Smiling and frowning weather alternated throughout the early morning after a dismal sunrise. In fact, it was a typical April day which greefed the Queen when she thority. stepped on Irish soil for the first time since she came in the prime of her womanhood, accompanied by her husband, almost forty years ago. Dublin and Kingstown both early hour. The rain, which was often threatened, held off, and a brisk breeze kept the vast kaleidoscope of bunting in gay agitation above the moving throngs.

Many thousands of persons remained in Kingstown over night, hoping to see the landing ceremony, and afterward to take royal procession. A vast majority were disappointed in this plan, for thousands more went to Kingstown from Dublin early in the morning with the same object, and the railroad was utterly unable to cope with the unprecedented crowds, with the result that there was a congestion that amounted to almost a complete blockade.

#### WELCOME TO IRELAND.

The official programme began promptly at 8:30 o'clock, when the royal party left the Victoria and Albert and came ashore close to the Kingstown station. The royal | the Irish people. yacht had been moored alongside the quay early in the morning, so the Queen was able to step directly ashore.

Large detachments of marines and bluejackets from the fleet lined a passage to a group consisting of Earl Cadegan, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Duke of Connaught, the Queen's son and commander of the forces in Ireland, and other dignitaries, who escorted the Queen to her carriage. The Lord Lieutenant and his suite then left by train for Dublin in order to receive her Majesty on her arrival at the Vice-Regal lodge after her long drive.

A delegation from the Kingstown Council then came forward and presented an address, to which the Queen briefly replied. A little daughter of Mr. Robinson, chairman of the Urban Council, then gave her pleasant words to the little maid.

### MIGHTY CHEER MARKS THE START FOR

Then the procession started, and although a few drops of rain fell as the party were leaving the quay the sun soon shone out warm and bright, and cheering commenced that was not silenced during the two hours | pitiful. occupied in the twelve-mile drive. It began

There were only three State carriages White Ridley, the Minister in attendance, and two or three Irish notables were of the party. The Queen occupied the third carriage with Princess Christian and Princess Henry of Battenberg.

### THE QUEEN LOOKS VERY OLD.

Her Majesty was clad in the usual black, the only relief being white and silver ornaments on her bonnet. Although she was evidently in good health it is no longer possible to ignore the fact that the aged sovereign carries a heavy burden of years. Never before, perhaps, in any public appearance, certainly not at her Diamond Jubilee in London, has the Queen looked her age as she did to-day, and her pathetic figure as she faced an ordeal that she always dreads could not fail to excite the pity and commiseration even of those who were inclined to express some resentment at what they regarded as her long neglect of her Irish subjects.

She bore herself with wonderful animation for one of her years. Almost without a moment's rest during the long ovation | illuminations ever seen in Ireland. before she reached the Lodge she acknowlfour years, and her present visit was edged the cheers and greetings which

### CITY GATES THROWN OPEN.

The short procession was escorted by Dublin city gates at the Leeson Street | private subscription. Bridge at about 1 o'clock.

There was an interesting historical ceremony at this spot. A facsimile of the stone tower and iron gates which formerly stood at the entrance of the city had been erected. A trumpeter in the tower sounded an alarm when the Queen's martial escort quickly closed. Then the Athlone Pursui-Queen. The queer old gate keepers there-

ing the finery in which the civic dignitaries | said, of coals of fire heaped on the head of SHOT AT PRINCE OF WALES. | life and were decked the long-absent sovereign?

#### OFFICIAL WELCOME TO THE CITY.

Just before the procession passed the gate the sun burst out again brighter than ever, and nothing marred the parade within the city itself. The royal carriage stopped just within the gates, drawing up in front of a great crimson carpet on which stood the local authorities of Dublin clad in an array so dazzling that mere military uniforms were altogether eclipsed. Great crimson cloaks trimmed with sable and reaching to the ground were the principal garments, but the officials were bedecked in all manner of insignia and badges of au-

The Lord Mayor bowed before the Queen and bade her welcome to the city. Then, according to custom, he produced several great black keys lying on a bright green swarmed with great multitudes from an cushion, which the Queen touched as a token of her acceptance and return of the city keys. She did the same with what looked like a great brass crucifix, but which was really the State sword.

Then the Town Clerk, in wig and gown, read the address which the Dublin Corporation had adopted after much wrangling. train for Dublin in time to witness the It contained a warm personal welcome, coupled with a recognition that the Queen's visit was distinct from all political

# QUEEN'S RESPONSE A PRAYER FOR IRELAND'S

The Queen listened intently to the reading and in reply expressed her thanks, saying that she came to Ireland "for rest and change." She paid another tribute to the heroism of the Irish soldiers in South Africa and added fervent wishes and a prayer for the prosperity and happiness of

NO DISLOYALTY IN THIS WELCOME. The Lady Mayoress then presented another bouquet to her Majesty, and the Duke of Connaught took charge of the magnificent casket containing the address, after which the procession went on into the city, which gave the Sovereign such a welcome that she must have wondered whence it came in view of the reports of

Certainly there was not the slightest sign of such a sentiment in the thunderous acclaim from throats that were so numerous that it seemed few could be absent among the registered population of Ireland, while flags and bunting were so lavishly displayed that the sun was finally hidden behind them in many sections of

There was no break in the great ovation until the Castle gates were reached, but it took a different and touching note as the Phonix Park where 1,500 poor children were assembled to see the Queen. This was a spectacle that was genuinely

Nowhere else in civilized countries, probwith a mighty outburst that could be heard ably, could poverty find such destitute exponents as these 1,500 poor children of Dublin. The pathetic attempts at cleanlicontaining the royal party. Sir Matthew ness and neatness among them served only to add to the pathos of the sight as a whole, but there was no doubt as to the nature of their feelings toward the Queen, Their cheers were shrill, ecstatic and wild

Perhaps it was the thoughts of sandwiches and cakes to follow which helped to inspire their wonderful enthusiasm, but the Queen herself was evidently more impressed by this demonstation than by any other event of the day.

### ARRIVAL AT THE VICE-REGAL LODGE.

At 2 o'clock the vice-regal lodge was reached. Here the Lord Lieutenant again welcomed her Majesty and conducted her to her apartments, where she remained for the rest of the day, while Dublin, which to-day means all Ireland, gave itself up to unrestrained rejoicing.

The remainder of the day and evening was given over by the crowded city to merrymaking. Throngs paraded the streets, first to see the daylight decorations and afterward to enjoy the greatest

### DUBLIN'S BEAUTIFUL DECORATIONS

It would be impossible properly to describe these embellishments of the Irish capital. I may say that the bunting and flags displayed could be measured by tons the King's Dragoon Guards. It proceeded instead of yards, and the cost of the at a brisk trot through the main streets of display ran into the hundreds of thousands, Kingstown and Blackrock. It reached the every penny spent being from voluntary

The general effect was more striking, more artistic than London's efforts in the same line three years ago. The result would have been better, perhaps, if it had harmony of design, as would have been the case in Paris or as was displayed in New York on the occasion of the Dewey recepthe Queen by these visible signs of hospitality and loyalty, nor did the spontaneous tribute confine itself to the route of the procession, as was largely the case in London on Jubilee Day. There were no excep-A few minutes earlier a heavy shower tions in the great carnival of color. The exultation or other indiscretions on their lasting ten minutes gave a dismal augury whole city flamed and scintillated by day

RELGIAN YOUTH FIRED TWICE AT

voiced their feelings alternately in cheers and songs. Throats were raw and voices harsh by this time, but the fervor of the singers more than compensated for the lack of harmony, and "God Save the Queen" and "Rule Britannia," interspersed with Irish melodies, were never more im pressive than when sung to the accompaniment of the tramp of an Irish multitude, which probably outnumbered any before

#### assembled in this generation. TRINITY STUDENTS' GREETING.

Large bands of Trinity College students furnished most effective choruses, and, by the way, Trinity gave the Queen the most stupendous greeting she anywhere received. When she passed College Green during the latter part of her drive the students and general public packed the great space so closely that, as one said, if an egg had fallen from the sky it could nowhere have struck the ground.

As for the noise they made, it can only be said that the human throat in Dublin and in Trinity College possesses capacities not existing elsewhere among the race. The Queen herself was visibly astonished by this extraordinary ovation, and although she must have been well nigh exhausted by her constant acknowledgment of the greetings of the welcoming hosts, she repeatedly responded to the students' wild

#### NO REAL DISORDER-NO ACCIDENTS.

As midnight approached the marching, cheering and singing throngs seemed to have scarcely diminished. There was some not serious horseplay, but no real disorder, and there were no accidents. The authorities did not think it worth while to dignify the threatened pro-Boer demonstration by an order of proscription, but they would have made short work of it had it been

The streets continued to be animated until a very late hour, and finally what had been in every sense a "great day for Ireland" came to a peaceful end.

#### THIS ADVICE NOT HEEDED. Irish Author Urged Filence as a Rebuke to the Queen.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. DUBLIN, April 4 .- Mr. William Butler Yeats, the author and artist, writes to the Irish Nationalist papers us follows:

"Whoever is urged to pay honor to Victoria should remember the sentence of Mirabeau that the silence of the people is a lesson of the kings. She is the official head and symbol of an empire that is robbing the South African republics of their liberty as it robbed Ireland of hers. Whoever stands by the roadway r Victoria, cheers for the dishonors Ireland and condones a crime. But whoever goes to-morrow night to a meeting o the people and protests within the law against the welcome that the Unionist time servers will have given this English Queen, honors Ireland and condemns a crime.

Some time during last night the Union Jack was painted in oil colors on the door of Mr. William Redmond's house. Mr. Redmond resigned from the Dublin Corporation because of the adoption of the loyal address to the Queen

## RHODE ISLAND REPUBLICANS.

Pace Set in the Presidential Year by

10,00) Plurality. PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 4.- The State election to-day, contrary to expectations, was devoid of the usual election excitement characteristic of a Presidential year. The Republicans elected their entire State ticket by a plurality of about 10,000, General Assembly will be overwhelmingly Republican. The Democrats made a gain in the general vote over that of last year. They succeeded in landing four out of the five members of the General Assembly in Woonsocket and

two in Newport. The two above cities sent a solid Republican delegation to the Assembly last year. The Republicans offset this however by gains in other districts.

Following is the State ticket elected: Governor, William Gregory; Lieutenant-Governor, Charles Dean Kimball: Secretary of State, Charles P. Bennett; Attorney-General, William B. Tanner; General Treasurer, Walter A. Read.

Read.

Newport, R. I., April 4.—The State election in Newport was a big surprise, the Republicans losing two members to the Legislature, it now standing three Republicans and three Democrats. Mr. Paul Andrews, a well-known society man, ran for Representative on the Republican ticket and was defeated. For Governor, Newport gave Gregory (Rep.) a majority of 288. Newport also voted on several money propositions, one for \$40,000 for finishing the City Hall and \$11,000 for finishing the Esplanade, both being badly defeated.

Tombs of a Burglary and Nabbed Them. Acting Capt. Cooney of the West Thirtyseventh street police station heard yesterday that two burglars for whom he had been looking were going to call on a confederate named McQuade, who is in the Tombs awaiting trial. The Captain sent Detective Michaels to the Tombs and Detective Michaels to the Tombs and Warden Hagan locked him in a cell next to McQuade's. The two suspects called and the detectives heard them discuss a Forty-second street burglary with McQuade in low tones. They said enough to convict them in the detective's estimation and when they left the prison, they were arrested. They said they were Martin Cantwell of 353 West Fifty-lourth street and John Moran of 22) West 104th street.

### Senator Lindsay to Practice Law Here.

WASHINGTON, April 4 - Announcement is made that Senator Lindsay of Kentucky is about to enter upon the practice of law in New York city. The name of the firm, which will begin business on the 1st of May next, is Lindsay, Kremer, Kalish & Palmer. Senator Lindsay said yesterday:
"Yes, I contemplate practising law in New York and have entered into an arrangement looking to that end. Of course, I shall continue the discharge of my duties as Senator, not perfectly the programment to interfere with

mitting the arrangement to interfere with them."
Senator Lindsay's term expires March 4.

Massirton Ohio, April 4 - John Sargent, who lives in the western part of this county, received the news last night that he had been elected Supervisor of this township. He went home and died of apoplexy. The news of his victory, which came unexpectedly, killed him. Mr. Sargent leaves a wife and two children. He was 50 years old.

Great Considerations of Rallway Travel

HIM IN BRUSSELS STATION.

Aimed Through Glass Door of the Royal Carriage and Missed-Prince Very Calm. Said "Poor Fool," and Resumed His Journey - Pro-Boer Meeting Probably Led to the Attempted Assassination The Prisoner an Apprentice, Sixteen Years Old-May Be the Tool of Some Pro-Boer Fanatics - Queen Sends the Prince Congratulations on His Escape.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. BRUSSELS, April 4 .- An attempt was made here to-day to assassinate the Prince of Wales, who, with the Princess, was on his way to Denmark to attend the birthday celebration of King Christian, father of the Princess.

As the train was leaving the station a youth umped on the footboard of the carriage occupled by the Prince and fired two shots at him rom a revolver. The youth's aim was bad and both shots missed.

The police quickly seized the young man,

who declared that he wanted to kill the Prince because he had caused so many deaths in South Africa. He gave his name as Jean Bapliste Sipido, and said he was an apprentice and 16 years old. The crowd attempted to lynch a man who was mistaken for the would-be as-

The Prince, who was perfectly calm throughout the excitement, asked if the man who had done the shooting had been arrested. When he learned that he had the Prince resumed his

the life of the Prince of Wales was deliberately plotted, it seems to have been the outcome of the anti-British fever which has possessed the people of Belgium, as well as those of Continental countries generally, since the outbreak of the war with the Boers. The Socialists organized a pro-Boer demonstration here yesterday avowedly because it was the eve of the Prince's arrival. The speakers urged the audience to let the Prince know the feeling of the Belgians regarding the iniquitous war, for which he is partly responsible, his public farewells to troops bound for South Africa being cited as proof of his responsibility.

Sipido attended the meeting, which was fervently enthusiastic, and whether he was inflamed by the speeches or, as his parents beieve, was instigated to act as the tool of others he decided to assassinate the Prince.

As in similar outrages in the past there are numerous conflicting stories regardpersonality and intentions of the would-be assassin. The fact that a physician was instructed to inquire into the prisoner's sanity seems to the basis of a report that he is a lunatic. Other statements are to the effect that he is perfectly sane, ordinarily quiet and well conducted. Others again declare that since his arrest he poses as an Anarchist and regrets that his alm

The stationmaster at the Northern Railway station gives the following account of the

"Ine Calais-Vienna train de luxe, to which the Prince of Wales's saloon carriage was attached, arrived here at 4:46 o'clock this afternoon: During the shunting necessary for attaching the Prince's carriage to the train for Cologne, which was due to leave here at 5:15, the Prince alighted and conversed on the on the platform appeared to pass unnoticed by

the passengers. "When the shunting bad been completed the and are enemies of society." Prince reentered the train with his suite. report of a revolver, followed by the breaking of glass. I saw a young man standing on the step of the royal carriage brandishing a revolver. I rushed at him, together with several other persons, and at the same time gave an order to stop the train. A short struggle took place, ending in the assailant falling back into our arms. At

the same moment, however, he fired a second The excitement which followed was inthe Prince had been injured. His Highness, however, at once appeared at the doorway of the carriage and asked for particulars of the affair, which I hastened to give him. The Prince's only reply was: 'Pauvre fou.' He made this remark without the least apparent emotion. Then at the Prince's request the train resumed its journey. The assailant was immediately taken under a strong guard to one of the offices. Shortly afterward a Magistrate arrived and proceeded to interrogate him. Sipido appeared to be respectable and intelligent. In reply to the questions asked him he said: "I wanted to rid the world of one of

the authors of the crimes in the Transvaal. . I have done my duty. I regret nothing." Another account says that Sipido bought penny ticket in order to gain access to the platform, where he promenaded at the same time as the Prince, but did not attempt to shoot him until he reëntered the carriage and the train had started. Then pressing his pistol against the glass of the door he fired through it. The first shot struck a cushion near the Prince. The second shot missed fire, and efore he could fire a third the station master seized his arm and other railway employees collared him. The Princess of Wales was in the dining saloon and did not see the incident. The Prince at first seemed to have little idea of what had happened. He questioned the tation master as to whether Sipido had fired

blank or ball cartridges. Sipido was taken to the new St. Giles Prison The revolver with which he did the shooting was a cheap six-chamber one which probably cost three and a half francs. Four of the chambers had been discharged, but two of the cartridges had missed fire.

The outrage is generally reprobated. The evening papers denounce it and ascribe it to madness. The Patriot says it learns that the station master had taken his own precautions owing to information that had reached him concerning certain thing that had been said at a meeting of Socialists yesterday.

The Vingtieme Siecle reprimands the Extremist papers, which "under the pretext of condemning the British policy, abusively attack Great Britain and the reigning family They now see the danger of these incitements.

King Leopold has telegraphed his regrets for the incident to the Queen and the Prince of Wales. M. De Favereau, Minister of Foreign affairs, visited Sir F. B. Plunkett, the British Minister, and expressed regret.

COLOGNE, April 5.-The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived here shortly after midnight It was learned that the Prince was unconcerned over the attempt at Brussels to assassinate him. The Princess was alarmed, but she soon recovered. A handful of congratulatory telegrams awaited their Highnesses.

London, April 4.—As soon as the newspapers innounced the attempt on the Prince's

there was a rush of inquirers and congratulatory telegrams at Mariborough House, the Prince's residence in London and the Foreign Office. All that was known at Marlborough House was the news contained in a brief telegram to Sir Francis Knollys, the Prince's private secretary from Major-Gen. Sir Stanley

Prince was safe and that his would-be assassin had been arrested. The Queen learned of the attempt on her son's life at about 7 o'clock in the evening after she had reached the Vice-Regal Lodge in Dublin. She immediately telegraphed to Cologne, whither many of the Prince's friends also

Clarke, private secretary to the Princess

of Wales, who is accompanying the party, re-

cording the attempt and announcing that the

# MOB AFTER TOLBERT AGAIN.

telegraphed congratulations.

South Carolina Refugee Finds It Unsafe to Return to His Home.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 4. - James W. Tolbert who was expelled from Greenwood county after narrowly escaping severe handling by a mob and whose brother is contesting the seat of Congress man Lattimer in the Third district, narrowly escaped falling into the hands of another mob last night. Mrs. Tolbert is Postmaster at McCormick, Greenwood county, a few miles from Phoe nix, and her husband arrived there yesterday morning. Last spring Tolbert made overtures to the people of Greenwood and on certain alleged promises, made to a newspaper man, to abstain from politics, he was permitted to return to that own. Subsequently he pushed his contest in Washington and denied the truth of the conciliatory statements attributed to him. He was thereupon again warned not to return to Green wood.

At midnight last night a band of masked men went to the house Tolbert was in. A Democrat prominent in the town, hearing of the contemplated action and being opposed to violence, sent warning a few minutes before the house was have already put in a bid for the honor of entersurrounded and Tolbert escaped from the back | taining the Dewey convention. The assurance door. Tolbert fled to the station and got on a is given by Mr. A. J. Stofer, a prominent and train that was passing. Fearing a mob at Troy ne stopped at the next station and is supposed have spent the night in the woods. This morning he appeared at the house of W.

V. Sturkey and appealed for protection. He was concealed there for several hours, but was ound. It is supposed that when he was found all the delegates and outsiders who may wish Toibert drew a pistol, for the last report this even- to attend the Dewy convention. ing was that he had been arrested for carrying concealed weapons.

#### DENOUNCED THE STRIKE SYSTEM. Vigorous Language From a Federal Judge

WHEELING, W. Va., April 4.-Judge John J. Jackson of the United States Court in delivering his charge to the Grand Jury to-day used language such as is not often heard from the bench. The Grand Jury is considering cases growing out of the recent street car strike, against officials of the town of Benwood, an industrial community where a deputy marshal had been arrested while executing an injunction issued by the United States Court restraining sympathizers from destroying the property of the railway company. The Judge said in the course

"My experience on the bench has not been a limited one, and I regret to say that crime in this country is on the increase. I am unable to determine whether it is a result of increasing population or lowering of the standard of public moral-

Referring to the street car cases the Court said many had a wrong conception of an injunction. "It is simply a command," the Judge said, "to platform with two members of his suite. No those upon whom it operates to stand still until special police arrangements had been ordered. I the matter complained of may be adjusted, not but several inspectors were present while the on the streets, nor in an assembly, nor in the comby a worthles set of men who prey upon their fellows. They have no place in the community

He assured the Grand Jury that so long as he is I had just given the signal for the departure of the train when I heard the shall not go lightly punished. The entire strike system is denounced as unlawful and unnecessary. and added that labor difficulties could be settled

# in a much more satisfactory manner.

May Get Ten Years for Grand Larceny Instead of One Year for Conspiracy. James B. Kellogg, who has been on trial before Recorder Goff in Part I. of General Sessions for complicity in the E. S. Dean dis-The highest position in the United States is that of President, and, if the American people tense. Everybody was anxious to know if cretionary pool swindles, was found guilty by the jury after twenty minutes' deliberation vesterday evening. Recorder Goff set Monday as the day for the sentence or for the hearing of any motions the defence might see

> fit to make. In Mr. Olectt's summing up he impressed upon the jury the significance of the testimony of the woman who declared that Kellogg said to her when the Dean case was before a magistrate that he was willing to take a year in the penitentiary, as after he got out he would have the money he had hidden away and would then send Sam Keller to the penitentiary. This remark of Kellogg's Mr. Olcott regarded as significant, because the examination before the Magistrate charged Kellogg and his al leged accomplices with conspiracy, for which the maximum sentence is a year's imprisonment. The Magistrate's examination resulted in Kellogg being held for the Grand Jury, and he with the others was indicted for grand larceny, upon which indict-ment Kellogg was last night found guity, and for which the maximum imprisonment pro-

> for which the maximum imprisonment provided is ten years.
>
> After the verdiet was rendered Kellogg's pedigree was recorded by Clerk Wolf. He said he was 40 years old and married, and that he had never been conveted of a crime before. He was then taken to the Tombs.
>
> Special Assistant District Attorney Olcott said afterward that he had not determined which one of Kellogg's alleged accomplices he would next put on trial.

# SAYS HE OUTDOES MARCONI.

Oklahoma Wireless Telegraphy Expert Says He Has Sent Messages Over 1,000 Miles. PERRY, O. T., April 4.-Peter Pearson of Ponca City, O. T., who is an editor and electrician, and who during the past year has conducted a series of experiments in wireless teleducted a series of experiments in wireless fele-graphy, says he has transmitted messages over one thousand miles. He says he has frequently talked with persons in Arkansas City, Topeka and some Oklahoma points. He says that when his system is perfected messages can be sent 25,000 miles as readily as 100 miles. However, he has given the public no idea of his methods, and he stead-fastly refuses to do so.

# COLLEGE PRESIDENT IN EFFIGY. Dr. Tappan of Miami University Ridiculed by Twelve of the Students.

Oxford, Ohio, April 4.-There is trouble in Miami University. Dr. Tappan, President of the institution, was hanged in effigy to-day by twelve students. The effisy dangled from a tree near Brice Hall and was allowed to remain hanging in full view until evening, when it was cut down. "Yes, Yes," a nickname for the Fresident, was painted upon the figure.

### Injury From a Snowball Causes Death.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 4 .- Louise M. Perkins, the fourteen-year-old daughter of the Rev. F. M. Perkins is dead, as a result of being

### A Magnificent Library.

Sunny California Now

Can be reached quickly and luxuriously by the New York Central Lines. Pullman car- on all through trains. Illuminated by Pintsch Light. -Adv.

# DEWEY IS A CANDIDATE

HE ANNOUNCES THAT HE IS WILL ING TO RUN FOR PRESIDENT

says He Is Not Prepared to Announce Platform or to Formulate Policies in Case He Should Be Elected, and Is Therefore in a Position to Accept the Nomination From Either of the Great Parties-Disapproval of His Attitude Plainly Shown in all Parts of the Country

WASHINGTON, April 4.-Admiral Dewey's and uncement that he is ready to accept a nomination to the Presidency is generally regarded in Washington as merely another of the abourd and lamentable mistakes that he has been led nto making since returning to the United States. Nobody takes it seriously, except for its effect upon Admiral Dewey's reputation, and his best friends are the ones who most keenly regret his unexplainable action. Whether he desires to be nominated by the Democrats. the Republicans, the Prohibitionists, the Silver Republicans, the All-Americans, the Populists, or what party or faction, is not made clear by anything the Admiral has said to-day, although he has talked freely to his friends and to newspaper reporters. That he has views on public questions he admits, but what they are he falls to state, and it seems to be the opinion of those who have talked with him that he intends to be a sort of free-for-all candidate to be nominated by people from all sections and of all political opinions and no political fopinions, merely on the strength of his popularity as

navai hero. In the minds of the Washington public generally the humorous side of his candidacy is uppermost, and that this aspect of the matter has impressed itself on the minds of people away from the Capital, is shown by the fact that the citizens of Culpeper Court House, Virginia, well known Culpeperan, a loyal and consistthe fortunes of the peerless leader of Democracy, Col. William Jennings Bryan, that Culpeper Court House boasts of a public hall and hotel large enough to amply accommodate

One of the gentlemen with whom Admiral Dewey talked freely to-day says that in his opinion the Admiral knows nothing about nomination conventions, electorial colleges or any of the machinery of a Presidential election, his idea evidently being that those who want him for President will walk up to the polls and deposit a slip on which they have written: "For President, George Dewey."

Those who take the Dewey announcement seriously believe that his brother-in-law, John McLean, late Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, is the organizer of the Dewer campaign. Mr. McLean denies this, and says that he was not aware of the Admiral's intention to announce himself as a candidate, but there are these politicians in Washington who refuse to believe that Dewey is not being made a stalking horse to attract Democratic supporters away from Bryan. Whoever is right, there is no disputing the fact that Admiral George Dower is no more a topular idol in Washington. where even the humblest citizens refuse to de

Until Admiral Dewey ascertains the temper of the American reonie in regard to his candidacy he intends to maintain absolute slience in regard to his party affiliations or his views

on political questions. I have very decided opinions on matters of public moment," he said, "but I am not prepared to announce them at the present time. I have been read by the newspapers constantly and received thousands of letters from all parts of the country, and have formed very strong opinions on a number of matters in which the public is interested, but I do not think it would be wise for me to announce them at present. Candidates for the Presidency do not make platforms."

"What has induced you to change your mind in regard to the Presidency?" "When I first returned from Manils," rerlied the Admiral, "my bealth was not as good as it is now. I did not know so well the feelings of the people toward me. Ever since my return I have been receiving letters urging me to announce my willingness to become President, and I have discovered that the position of Admiral is not the highest in the United States.

want me to act as President, how can I refuse? Everywhere I have gone I have been most warmly received, and people in the crowds have exclaimed: 'We want you for President.' "Thirry years ago I would never have believed that an officer of the United States Navy would have met with such a reception as was given me on my recent trip through the South. warmth and courtesy. I think that sectionalism is being wiped out rapidly and that the old teeling of the South toward the North is rapidly disappearing. The spanish war did a great deal to bring the country together. The people of the South are more prosperous to-day than they ever were before. They are build-

ing cotton mills all over the South and manufacturing of every kind is on the increase Admiral Dewey's position in regard to the Presidency is an independent one, in that he said this morning that he would have no

'policy" to execute if he were President. "To my mind." said he, "the office of President as contemplated by the Constitution is wholly executive. It is not my idea that the Presidept should dictate to Congress, but, on the contrary, I believe he should execute the laws which Congress enacts, faithfully and without fear or prejudice. I remember the denunciation which once followed the announcement by President of the United States of 'my

The Admiral indicated that he did not intend to commit himself in any way to the politicians of either party, although he had no hesitancy in saying that he would be grateful to his friends. The Admiral would express no preference as to which party he would accept a nomination from, but indicated that, believing as he does that the Presidency is an executive office, with functions wholly administrative, it was not his business to announce a platform as a candidate or to formulate policies in case he were elected. Therefore he was in a position to accept the nomination from whichever party offered it, and he was willing to take it from either the Republicans or the Democrats. In fact, he went so far as to intimate that if neither of the parties nominated him, and he should still remain of the opinion that the American people wanted him as their President, he would give them the opportunity of expressing their preference by nominating him on an independent platform.

Admiral Dewey was to go to Philadelphia tomorrow to attend a concert given under the auspices of Mrs. Cassatt, wife of the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The concert is for the benefit of the widows and orphans of soldiers and satiors who lost their lives during the war with Spain. Toward the end of the month Admiral Dewey will start for an extended Western tour, visiting, among other places, Chicago, where he will be entertained on May 1, the second anniversary of the battle of Mantla Bay. The Admiral said that this trip had been arranged and invitation accepted long before he had made up his mind as to the Presidency. Admiral Dewey denied most emphatically the assertion that he intended to

visit Europe this summer. "Every few days this story is sent out from